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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 6242

BILL NUMBER: SB 60

NOTE PREPARED: Nov 18, 2005

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Public School Transfer Program.

FIRST AUTHOR: Sen. Kenley

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Introduced

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
X DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State & Local

Summary of Legislation: *Public School Transfers:* This bill establishes a public school transfer program, allowing the parent of a student to request a transfer for the student to enroll in: (1) a different public school in the student's base school corporation; or (2) a public school in a different school corporation. It provides an allocation of public funds for transfer students between the base school corporation and the receiving school corporation, and provides that the parent is responsible for transportation and any additional costs.

The bill allows school corporations to enter into an interlocal agreement under which students whose legal settlement is in one school corporation may attend school in the other school corporation.

It allows a student who has legal settlement in one school corporation and whose parent owns property for which the parent pays property tax in another school corporation to attend school in the latter school corporation without transfer tuition being charged.

Annual Report: The bill requires a school corporation to provide notice to parents concerning the publication of the school corporation's annual performance report and concerning the right of students to transfer out of schools that fail to perform adequately.

Effective Date: July 1, 2006.

Explanation of State Expenditures: *Public School Transfers:* The provisions of this bill are not likely to significantly affect the amount of funding that is generated by the school funding formula since students who transfer to a different school corporation will still be counted as a member of the school corporation from which

the student originated (the base corporation).

The overall effects of this bill will depend upon the decisions made by the parents of the children who are currently enrolled in the state's public schools. The reported K-12 student Average Daily Membership (ADM) for the 2004 - 2005 school year is estimated to be 981,811. Each pupil would be eligible. The number of pupils who participate in this program will depend upon the satisfaction of the parent and the child with the child's current school experience, the availability of other programs in either the same school corporation or another school corporation, the ability of the parent to pay for any difference in tuition, and the willingness of superintendents and principals of school corporations to accept pupils from other school corporations.

The administrative costs for the Department of Education and the Department of State Revenue can probably be covered within the level of their existing budgets.

Impact of Transfer if Parent Owns Property in School District: The bill allows a student to enroll in a school other than the one in which the student has legal settlement if the parent owns property in the school district the student would attend. The number of students that might be allowed to transfer without paying transfer tuition by the sending school or the parent is unknown. The impact on the state would depend on whether the transfer generated an increase in funding of the school formula. The state impact could vary from an average saving of about \$6,000 per student to an average cost of about \$6,000 per student.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures: *Public School Transfers:* This bill could affect both the operations and revenues of school corporations who lose students and those school corporations who gain students under the Public Elementary and Secondary School Transfer Program. Since the transfer of students requires the approval of both the superintendent and principal that enroll the students, it is possible that no significant changes would occur if they might disrupt school operations or require significant additions of staff and capital facilities for the school enrolling the students. The superintendent must notify the school of legal settlement not later than 15 days of accepting the student.

Local schools could have increased administrative expense associated with notifying parents of their right to transfer their child and of the availability of the school Annual Performance Report. The additional expense would probably be minor.

Effects on Base School Corporations: If school children leave the base corporation and enroll in another school corporation, the base school corporation would lose the state support and school general fund state property tax replacement credits that it receives for the student. Based on estimated state aid projections for the 2006 calendar year, the revenue loss could range from \$2,926 to \$13,839 per student.

If the school corporation loses sufficient students, it could reduce staff and possibly facilities. If a significant number of children remain in the base corporation but move to a different school within that corporation, the school corporation may need to rearrange classroom space, transfer teachers, and make other adjustments to accommodate the shift in students.

Effects on Public School Corporations to which Pupils Transfer: Since each student who transfers would be permitted to receive the state assistance per ADM from their base school corporation, the student's transfer tuition would range from \$2,925 to \$13,839. Based on CY 2006 estimated tuition support, the average transfer

tuition per student would be an estimated \$4,386.

Parents of the transferring pupils are responsible for the difference between the costs of attending the school and the transfer tuition.

School corporations would also need to meet annually with the parents of the transferred student to discuss the student's progress and to determine whether the student's transfer tuition may be renewed for the following year.

The bill provides that if adjoining school corporations enter into an interlocal agreement under which students may attend school in the adjoining school corporations, the terms of the interlocal agreement, rather than transfer tuition statutes, govern the payment. The interlocal agreement may be a savings to the school sending the student to the other school corporation. The impact would depend on the number of schools entering into the agreements.

Annual Report: The bill requires a school corporation to provide notice to parents concerning the publication of the school corporation's annual performance report. This will have a minimal impact on administrative expenses.

Explanation of Local Revenues: *Impact of Transfer If Parent Owns Property in School District:* The bill allows a student to enroll in a school other than the one the student has legal settlement if the parent owns property in the school district the student would attend. The number of students that might be allowed to transfer without paying transfer tuition by the sending school or the parent is unknown. The school would lose possible transfer tuition revenue that would have been paid by the parent or sending school.

State Agencies Affected: Department of Education.

Local Agencies Affected: Local School Corporations.

Information Sources:

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